

HYP

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shak.*
A wife man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm. *Ecluf. xxxiii. 3.*
Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain; *Dryden.*
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign.
The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great. *Swift.*

Beware, ye honest: the third circling glass
Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
Who sily speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarnd drink on,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Phillips.*
HYPOCRITICAL. *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insinuating.
HYPOCRITICK. *s.* *adj.* [from *hypocrite*.] Dissembling; insinuating; appearing differently from the reality.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical, down-cast look. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a *hypocritical* face. *Roger's Sermon.*

Let others skew their *hypocritical* face.
HYPOCRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.
Simon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, may *hypocritically*, abusing at once their profelytes and their religion. *Government of the Tongue.*

HYPOCASTRICK. *adj.* [from *hypocastus*, French; *hypocastus*.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.
The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypocastick* arteries. *Wise's Surgery.*

HYPOGE'UM. *n. s.* [from *hypogae* and *gē*.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPOSTASIS. *n. s.* [from *hypostasis*, French; *hypostasis*.] 1. Distinct substance.

2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those before comprised in the ancient more simple article. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

HYPOSTATICAL. *adj.* [from *hypostasis*, French; *hypostasis*.] 1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carnames warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, 'till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENUSE. *n. s.* [from *hypotenuse*, Fr. *hypotenuse*.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides. *Locke.*

HYS

HYPOTHESIS. *n. s.* [from *hypothese*, Fr. *hypothese*.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself reflexly from one thing to another, 'till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible. *South's Sermon.*

With imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? 'till some usurper rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wife,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

HYPOTHETICAL. *adj.* [from *hypothese*, Fr. *hypothese*.] Including a supposition; conditional.

HYPOTHETICK. *s.* *adj.* [from *hypothese*.] Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whole parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move. *Watts's Logick.*

HYPOTHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Braune's Note to Pope's Odyssey.*

HURST. *s.* *adj.* [from *hurst*, Fr. *hurst*, Lat. *hurst*.] A verticillate plant, with long narrow leaves: the crest of the flower is roundish, erect, and divided into two parts: the beard is divided into three parts; the middle part is hollowed like a spoon, having a double point, and is somewhat winged: the whorles of the flowers are short, and at the lower part of the stalk are placed at a great distance; but toward the top are closer joined, so as to form a regular spike. It hath been a great dispute, whether the hyssop commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. *Müller.*

The hyssop of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common hyssop; for that is not the leaf of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places. *Braune.*

HYSERICAL. *adj.* [from *hysterical*, French; *hysterical*.] 1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hysterical* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike such an astonishment into spectators, that they report them possessed with the devil. *Harvey on Consumption.*

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humors.*

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterical* or poetick fit. *Pope's R. of the Lock.*
This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterical* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mock. Sc. 1.*

HYSERICKS. *n. s.* [from *hysterical*.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

JAC

I. Is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long found, as *fine*, *thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short found, as *fin*, *thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same found with the soft *i*, or double *e*, as: thus *field*, *yield*, are spoken as *fielth*, *yeelth*; except *friend*, which is spoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *faith*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a double found, which approaches more nearly to the true nominating found, which approaches more nearly to the true nominating vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the English language, as *oil*, *rain*. The found of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*.
If consonant has invariably the same found with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *just*.

1. *provan personal*. [i, Gothick; ic, Saxon; ich, Dutch.]
I, gen. me; plural we; gen. us.

ic, me, we, us.

1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

There is none greater in this house than *I*. *Gen. xxxix. 9.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*

What shall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?
I shall like beasts or common people dye,
Unless you write my elegy.

Hence, and make room for me.
When chance of business parts us two,
What do our souls, I wonder, do?
Of that book you have given us a large earnest.

Thus, having pass'd the night in fruitless pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryden's Æn.*

Me is in the following passage written for *I*.
There is but one man whom she can have, and that is me. *Clarissa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakespeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.
Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakespeare.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, fir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

To JABBER. *v. n.* [from *jabber*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

JABBERER. *n. s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

JACENT. *adj.* [from *jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture. *Watson's Architect.*

JACINTH. *n. s.* [from *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.] 1. The same with hyacinth.

2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward's Met. Pass.*

JACK. *n. s.* [Probably by mistake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

I am in estimation:
You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my son Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*

I have in my mind
A thousand raw tricks of these bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practise. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

Every *Jack* slave hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. *Shaksp.*

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

JAC

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the spit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Clocks and *jacks*, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet, if not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wise's Surgery.*

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*. *Pope.*

4. A young pike.
No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

5. [from *jacque*, French.] A coat of mail.

The recluses were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy mapple cup. *Dryden's Pers.*

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A support to saw wood on.

11. The colour or ensign of a ship.

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing.

Jack of all trades, shew and sound;
An inverse burlesque, an exchange under ground. *Cleaveland.*

JACK BOOTS. *n. s.* [from *jack*, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dressed up in a commodore and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

JACK BY THE HEDGE. *n. s.* An herb.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallads are, and much used in broth. *Mortimer.*

JACK PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry Andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover. *L'Estrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean pottage*, and in English *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Goy.*

JACK WITH A LANTERN. *n. s.* [from *jack* and *lantern*.] A simple theophyl fellow.

You little *jackalant*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be sworn. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

JACKAL. *n. s.* [from *jackal*, French.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chafe-guns through our sterns they send:
Close by their fireships, like *jackal*, appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*